

The Mexican Situation.

As we go to press, the feeling between this country and Mexico is very tense. No one can tell what a day or even an hour may bring. Carranza has told the U. S. that they must move out. Wilson has told the "First Chief" he will not and that any attack on American troops means war. The Mexicans are feverishly at work preparing for war and little less can be said of this country. The entire state militia has been ordered to be in readiness for federal service, and about 100,000 of this force is ordered to mobilize at their several stations and make ready for service on the border as needed. General Funston has already made request that a part of this force be forwarded to the border. Recruiting is everywhere in progress. It is expected that the whole number called for will be under arms within ten days and that many of these troops will be on the border within that time. Just now a quiet prevails throughout the troubled zone. This may mean "a calm before the storm," or that the powers that be in that troubled land are coming to their senses. It is to be hoped that this may be the case and that war may be averted.

Later—There can now be no doubt about war with Mexico. A fight has occurred in which 40 Americans were killed and 17 taken prisoners. Many Mexicans were killed, among them a general.

To Draw Historic Map

Acting upon a request from the Board of Control of the Mississippi Centennial to be held at Gulfport, Miss., Major Lamar Fontaine, of Lyon is making preparations to draw a historical map of the State of Mississippi covering a period reaching from the present state was a portion of Georgia.

Many interesting features and locations will be designated by the Major on this map, including the spot where Abraham Lincoln and Allen Gentry landed where they were arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit money, the spot where Sargent S. Prentiss stood while delivering his famous speech in which he said no Indian ever built a mound; the spot where the Dancing Rabbit and other Indian treaties were signed, and will also outline the boundaries of the Indian tribes' domains as marked by nature.

Space forbids us to enumerate the many features which it is proposed to incorporate in this historic map, but it is very probable that it will be included in the school books of the state as from an historical standpoint it will be full of valuable information.—Clarksdale Register.

condition that it is impossible for it to be made into first class butter. The dairyman who sells this kind of cream is imposing a heavy tax on himself, as well as the good dairyman who handles his cream properly, by forcing the creamery to pay a lower price for his fat. Every dairyman should provide himself with milk pails and cans which are used for no other purpose than for handling milk. When through separating the cream all utensils used in handling the milk should be washed in warm water, then in hot water, using some good cleansing powder which does not contain any grease, then rinse them in water which is near boiling hot, and place them in the sun under screen from flies. The separator should be taken apart and all parts which come in contact with the milk washed as above after each separation.

The best way to supply this hot water is by the use of a small boiler. When this cannot be had a cheap water heating device may be built on the farm by taking a few brick or stone and building a small furnace under a shed beside the milk house. Make the grates of a coil of one inch water piping. This can be done by cutting the piping in short pieces and uniting these pieces with elbows. The pipe should run to and fro thru the furnace four or six times and the two ends run through the wall of the wash room near the wash sink and into the side of a barrel (an ordinary molasses barrel) filled with clean water. When the fire is started in the furnace the heating of the water in the pipe will cause the water to circulate and soon the whole barrel of water will be hot. A faucet should be placed near the bottom of the barrel just over the sink for drawing out the hot water.

A good sink can be made by building a water tight box 2ft. wide, 4ft. long, and 16 in. deep, of 2 in. boards, or by building a frame of above dimensions, lining it with tongue and grooved flooring, then with galvanized iron. Put a faucet near the bottom for drawing off the wash water.

The cream should be cooled as low as possible immediately after being separated, and stored in a cool place. A dug well or a box thru which water is pumped from the well three or four times daily makes a good place for storing the cream. Do not try to keep the cream longer than two days in warm weather.

L. A. Higgins,
Dairy Extension Department,
Starkville, Mississippi.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

Coveted by All

but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.

NOTICE

This is to notify the public that I have received the Hunter's License from the State Game & Fish Commissioner, and all parties who want license can secure same by calling at my office.

Joe L. Davis,
Sheriff

HON. A. T. STOVALL



"At a meeting of the Mississippi Bar Association at Laurel last week Chickasaw county's popular lawyer and progressive farmer was elected President over a strong opponent. After the first ballot, with Mr. Stovall leading, the other lawyer nominated for office asked that Mr. Stovall's election be unanimous.

"As President Stovall is a member of the American Bar Association, a committeeman on uniform legislation, a member of the commercial law committee and a commissioner from the state on Uniform State Legislation, and also a very influential business man, it is a pleasure to his friends to see him chosen to this honorable position which he so well deserves and which he will fill wisely and efficiently.

"Mr. Stovall is about 45 years of age and was born between Okolona and Houston, on the large farm of his father, the late W. G. Stovall, for many years the popular sheriff of Chickasaw county. He was educated in the Okolona public schools, Highland Falls College, New York, and the University of Mississippi. Since graduating in the U. of M. law class, Mr. Stovall has done a general practice in his home town, Okolona, and is now counsel for the Okolona branch of the Southern Railway and assistant district counsel for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

"Energetic and enthusiastic for the upbuilding of our country, Mr. Stovall is President of the Chickasaw County Sunday School Convention, Superintendent of the Okolona Baptist Sunday School, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Okolona Public School and President of the Board of Trustees of the Okolona Industrial School. For a number of years he was Captain of one of the largest and best military companies in the state National Guard. He has never held a political office, nor has he ever been a candidate for any office before the voters of this county or state. On his model farms are grown the very best food crops, and it is a pleasure to visit his wonderful fields of "living at home" and "grown in Mississippi." He is boosting this method of living, and delivers the goods. Mr. Stovall is also one of the largest tax payers in the county. The elements are so mixed in him—therefore he is a man's man."—Commercial Appeal.

Mr. Stovall has a wife who, by the way, is one of the most accomplished musicians in the state, and three children, all boys; two of whom attend the University, and the third one the High School at Okolona. He is truly a patriot, believing his country the model in fundamental government for the world and his people the best on earth. No office he ever held pays a salary. He works because he enjoys it; indeed, he is a real glutton for work. He enjoys play at playtime, but the hard student he is, crops out in his cases where his powers of reasoning and speech batter down all illegal walls and set safe upon the rock of his logic both judge and jurors.

Though keenly appreciative, no man in the county is more modest. It is hard to get him under the "lime light." Just after presiding over the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Okolona (Miss.) Industrial School, sometime ago in Boston, he was literally besieged for a photo and statement, but he had "nothing to state" and would not pose for the photographer, so the reporters had to make up their story.

Mr. Stovall has been Vice-President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, is now Vice-President of the State Baptist Convention, and is state chairman of the League to enforce peace. He is also one of the authors of the Uniform National Child Labor Law (approved and recommended by the American Bar Association), and has been recently elected member of the Advisory Committee of the National Child Labor Committee. In the modern sense of the word he is far from wealthy, but always philanthropic and to all who know him well, he is generous far beyond his means.

KOREAN RELIGION
A TRAGIC JOKE

Many Gods Worshipped, But None in Truth—Spirits Must Deliver the Goods.

Korea may well be classed with Athens as a land with many gods, writes J. T. Newland, a Presbyterian missionary. And they like the old Athenians ignorantly worship the unknown god, for they have a dim knowledge of a supreme being who created all things, who gives the rains and the harvests. But like the deists, they claim he made all things and then gave over the running of affairs to various spirits, who must be worshipped and placated. Especially is this true of the malign spirits who are constantly interfering with and opposing the work of good spirits. The Korean argues that the good ones will help anyway, because they are good, and that it is necessary only to bribe the various forms of evil spirits in order to gain a great victory. As a result, their worship consists in the main of an entire neglect of the one and many sacrifices to the others.

Spirits must Deliver the Goods. As a matter of fact the Korean has no deep rooted religion of any sort, but is as changeable as the surface of the sea. If a man worships beneath a certain tree and then has a son born in his house, the whole village will flock to that spot until another village



Devil-Posts guarding a Korean village.

er finds that a certain rock is lavished with blessings and then the tree is deserted and the rock is a popular idol for a season. The worshippers will not be put off with promises, but to speak in the vernacular, the spirit must deliver the goods in order to be popular. So it is not uncommon for a man to go the rounds of ancestor worship, emperor worship, mountain spirits, tree spirits, the elements, devil posts and Buddhism to make sure of his blessing. In fact, I do not believe you can put your finger on any one religion, any say that is peculiar to Korea. The people mix them all up and give them all a chance. They are polytheists with a vengeance.

The truth is the Korean is of such a happy-go-lucky disposition that he does no worshipping of any sort except on stated occasions or in times of need or danger. One man puts out a dish of rice for the mountain spirit and the next hungry man that comes along eats it up. They put small pieces of money in straw manikins and these are put out along fields or in front of the houses as a gift to the spirits, but when their backs are turned the proverbial small boy slips up and steals the gift.

Their religion is such a mixture and held with so little regard that it would be a huge joke if it were not so pitiful, and did not have to do with immortal souls. It has been this disregard for all forms of heathenism that has made it so easy to supplant these lightly held beliefs with the gospel, which satisfies the longing that has driven the Korean from one temple to another and from one idol to another for so many years.

Distressing Conditions in Japan 471,877 women and children of Japan are employed in factories. Of these 32 per cent are under 14 years old. Many work 15 hours a day, in unhealthy conditions. The rate of mortality among them is three times normal. The government, the Christian Church, and the non-Christian committees are all attempting to change these startling conditions. Agencies are being started for work among orphans, lepers, discharged prisoners, and consumptives. The Conference of Federated Missions is collecting facts and statistics of social conditions and recommends the development of settlements in congested centers.

Mississippi Man
Gained 30 Pounds
on Four Bottles

Well Known Produce Man Says He Had Rheumatism So Bad His Muscles Felt Like They Were Tied in Knot.

"Yes, sir; it is a fact when I tell you that I have gained thirty pounds on Tanlac, and am now able to do about twice the amount of work I have ever been able to do at any time during the past ten years," said Mr. C. B. Gwin, the well known produce man, of Amory, Miss., in telling of the wonderful results he had obtained from Tanlac, a few days ago.

"I have been in a general run-down condition for some time," continued Mr. Gwin, and suffered principally with rheumatism. My whole system seemed run-down, debilitated, I could not sleep at night and I would feel in the morning just as fatigued as I did upon going to bed at night. My digestion became affected and I couldn't eat. Attacks of violent headaches were frequent, and my nervous system seemed to be all disordered. The rheumatism was so severe at times my muscles seemed as if they were tied up in a knot. I lost a good deal in weight and it looked like I was getting weaker and weaker every day.

"I was persuaded to try Tanlac and I got a bottle of the medicine. It is certainly making a new man of me. I can now eat and sleep better than I have in years. My rheumatism has all gone and I feel strong and built up in every way. I am a well man and certainly am thankful that I found out about this wonderful medicine. As I have already said, I have gained thirty pounds in six week's time, and I feel stronger and better than I have in years. Tanlac has certainly straightened me out, and I believe it will do the same thing for anyone else who has the same trouble I had."

Commenting on the above statement, Mr. G. F. Willis, Southern Distributor of Tanlac, said:

"Rheumatism is not only one of the most prevalent, but one of the most painful and difficult to treat of all present day diseases. When the digestive organs and bowels are not working properly and the kidneys become clogged up the whole system becomes deranged and saturated with uric acid poisons and other impurities, which accumulate in the joints, and produce the condition known as rheumatism."

"Tanlac is a powerful reconstructive tonic, and quickly overcomes this condition by acting directly on the vital organs, toning them up and enabling them to perform their proper functions, so that the impurities are soon eliminated from the system, in a natural way. Liniments and external applications as a general rule only afford temporary relief. Tanlac is a constitutional treatment, and gets right at the root of the trouble by removing the cause."

Tanlac is sold in Okolona exclusively by W. E. BEARDEN, and in Houlika exclusively by J. W. HOWARD & SON. adv.

Why Have Chills and Fever?

"Plantation" Chills Tonic is guaranteed and will do the work in a week. Your money cheerfully refunded by dealers if it fails after giving it a proper trial. Price 50c.